NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON B. NNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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opy, or \$8 per annum; the European Edition every Wedneskiy py, or 25 per annum; the European Edition every Wednesday etx cents per copy, 34 per annum to any part of Geost Bettern, 35 to any part of the Cominent, both to include postage; the viifornia Edition on the 5th and 2th of each month at six cents er copy, or \$1 50 per annum. THE FAMILY HERALD, on Wednesday, at four cents per

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PARTOCULDS IT REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LETTERS AND PAOK-PARTOGLAPIT REQUESTED TO GREEK LEVEN AND ACCESSIVE THE LANGUAGE CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street, -Italian OPERA NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. - SENOR VALIENTS.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.-GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW-METROPOLITAN THEATRE (Late Burton's).-Menal-

WALLACK'S THEATEN, Broadway. - STRANGER-CAP-LAURA REENE'S THEATRE, No. 524 Broadway.-Mid-

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 Broadway .- La GRACE DE BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.-After

WOOD'S MINSTRYL BUILDING, 561 and 563 Broadw BRYANIS' MINSTRELS, MECHANICS' HALL, 437 Brown - Negro Songs, &c - Dream or Shoyal-RY.

New York, Sunday, April 17, 1859.

The Legislature adjourned last night without fixing upon a time for the final adjournment. But little of importance was done yesterday. The Senate of \$250,000 for the Commissioners of Record, and \$800,000 for the Lowber and other judgments. These amendments await the action of the House. The City Charter was not touched. The Governor vetoed the Canal Draft Interest bill, but the Assembly passed it, notwithstanding his objections. It is lieved the Senate will sustain the Governor.

Rumors were rife vesterday of another attack upon the Quarantine buildings. Speaker Littlejohn, in the House of Assembly, on Friday, said that threats had been made to him that if the bill providing for the removal of Quarantine was not passed, the buildings would be destroyed. The Police Commissioners pretend to have information to the same effect, and Superintendent Tallmadge says that upon a recent visit and observation at or near Quarantine he discovered a disposition to renew the attack upon the buildings if the bill failed in its passage. The bill did fail in its passage. All this created no little excitement about the corner of Broome and Elm streets yesterday. The Police Commissioners in the course of the day ordered one hundred and twenty policemen to be held in readiness to proceed to the scene of the apprehended difficulty, and two officers were detailed to visit Staten Island to act as a corps of observation. What they saw and what they did there is yet to be chronicled but, so far as we are aware, the Staten Islanders last night slumbered peacefully in their beds, un. disturbed by war's alarms.

The steamship Europa left Liverpool on the 2d inst., and is fully due at this port, with three days later news from Europe, but up to twelve o'clock last night had not been signalized off Sandy Hook There were ten first class steamers at sea on their way to the United States yesterday. The following gives the names of the vessels, their days of sailing, ports of departure and places of destina-

Names.	Departure.	Satting.	nation.
Europa	Liverpool	April 2	New York.
Saxonia	Southampton	April 3	New York
Fulton			New York
City of Manches	'r. Belfast and Co	ork.April 8	New York.
Arabia	Liverpoool	April 9	Boston.
Jura	Inverpool	April 9	Bog on.
City of Washing	n.Liverpool	April 13	New York.
Bavaria	Hamburg	April 15	New York.
Africa	Liverpool	April 16	New York.
Bremen			

the 16th of February, states it was reported that President Urquiza had deputed General Guido and the Hon. Mr. Bowlin Commissioners to arrange terms for the return of the State of Buenos Avres to the Argentine Confederation. Judge Bowlin was ranked in the highest order of diplomats by the people, and the rumor was pretty generally be-lieved. A number of Sisters of Charity had arrived in the city from Italy. Government became offended at some of the phrases used in addressing them by a Jesuit priest, and President Oribe in stantly ordered the banishment of the entire Order from the State. The new wheat crop was light, and would be short, but flour remained cheap. Trade was dull, and the wool shipping season nearly ended. By the arrival of bark Osprey at this port from Buenos Ayres, we learn that the United States steamer Caledonia arrived at that port at 10 A. M. on the 17th February, in fourteen days from Pernambuco, which port, when she left, was in a healthy condition. She proceeded up the river to Corrientes, to join the squadron.

According to the report of the City Inspector there were 401 deaths in the city during the past week, an increase of 23 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 65 less than occurred during the corresponding week of last year Of the whole number of deaths 219 were of ten years of age and under, and 48 inmates of the public institutions. The following table shows the number of deaths for the past two weeks among adults and children, distinguishing the sexes:-

Men. Women. Boys. Girls. Total.
Week ending April 9.....90 69 114 105 378
Week ending April 16....75 83 127 116 401 Among the principal causes of death were the

TOHOUTHE !-		
Diseases.	April 9.	April 16.
Bronchitis		
Consumption		54
Convulsions (infantile)	23	21
Dropey in the head	22	26
Inflammation of the bowel	8	9
Inflammation of the lungs.		30
Inflammation of the brain		9
Marasmus (infantile)		19
Scarlet fever	19	14
Control to to the time to the		

There were also 5 deaths of apoplexy, 11 of congestion of the brain, 18 of croup, 6 of diarrhea 6 of dysentery, 5 of disease of the heart, 9 of hoop ing cough, 5 of palsy, 7 of scrofula, 9 prematur births, 29 stillborn, and 25 from violent causes, in cluding I suicide and 10 drowned. The annexed table shows what portions of the human system

have been most affected :		
Diseases. April 9.	Apr	a 10
Bones, joints, &c	D-1347.	
Brain and nerves 78		8
Generative organs		
meart and blood vessels.		1
Langs, throat, &c		13
Uld ago a		like.
Parin. Ac., and eruptive fevers		9
Millbord and premature births		- 2
Stornach, bowels and other digestive organs as		5
Uncertain seat and general fevers 34		ž
Urinary organs		
		- 2.0
Total378		40
manusher of deaths comment to	4	20
The number of deaths, compared with	the	COL

responding weeks in 1857 and 1858, was as fol-

and the balance of various foreign countries.

No test many of general interest was taken yes erday in the Sickles case. The session of the Court was again occupied by counsel in arguments upon the admissibility of evidence of adultery on the part f Key wit Mrs. Sickl. A decision on this point will be rendered by the Judge on Monday

We have news from Beliz', Honduras, to the 3's u't. The Legislative session had closed. The me ort duties were raised from three and a half to eight and a half per cent ad valorem on cost charges, besides a specific duty of twelve and a half cents a pour d placed on tea, and fifty cents on soap, rice and bread. A tax was imposed on horses and dogs in addition. A heavy gale from the southeast had done much damage to property on land, and rendered the harbor quite rough. Dry weather had prevailed for six weeks, and the peonie suffered for want of water.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, the Recorder sent George Durr, who was convicted of assault and battery, to the Penitentiary for nine months. John Hodge, gully of petit larceny, was sent to Blackwell's Island for six months. The sales of cotton yesterday embraced about 2,100 bales, about one ball of which, or more, were from store.

The market at the close was very quiet, and sales proba-bly could not have been forced without some concession in favor of buyers, while dealers seemed disposed to await the receipt of later foreign news, due by the Europa, before doing much. Flour was in fair demand and before doing much. Flour was in fair demand and rather better for common grades of State and Western. Southern was in good request, and the market for mixed brands was rather firmer. Wheat was heavy and prices favored purchasers, while the sales were limited. Corn was heavy, and sales small at 85½c. a 88c, for Jersey and Southern yellow, with Southern white at 84c. a 85c. Western mixed was nominal. Pork was lower, but tolerably active at the concession. Sales of new mess were made at \$17 as \$17 12½, and of prime at \$12 37½ a \$12 50. Beef was attive and steady, while lard was less buoyant. Sugars active and steady, while lard was less buoyant. Sugars were active, with sales of about 1,100 a 1,200 hhds., in nambuces were sold for refining, all at full prices. The stock of all kinds comprises 41,700 hhds., besides 1,900 do. molado, 15,000 boxes and about 18,000 bags, while the stock of molasses comprises 3,700 hhds. and about 8,000 bbls. of all kinds. Coffee was firmly held, with sales of 850 mats Java at 14½c. Freights were heavy, and easier to English ports. To Liverpool, 1,100 beles of uncompressed cotton were engaged at 5-16d., and some bacon at 12s. 6d. A cargo of staves was engaged for Lon tion and another for Cadiz, both on private terms.

The Democratic Party in Ruins-The Per sylvania Rupture—The Louisiana Rebei-lien—Political Signs of the Times.

The political despatch which we publish this norning from our Harrisburg correspondent, in on ection with the late Pennsylvania Democratic Bolters' Convention, and the late terrible proceedings of the Soulé-Douglas faction of he Louisiana democracy, and other matters, taken altogether, constitute the most interesting and important chapter of American politics that has been published since the last Presidential election. We thus perceive that the democratic party in Pennsylvania is cut in twain beyond the reach of restoration; that the party is also divided into two hostile camps in Louisiana and that while rebellion, confusion and dissolution everywhere prevail among the forlorn democracy, the republicans are adopting Jefferson—the patron saint of the old democratic church—as the great apostle of the overshadowing Northern anti-slavery camp.

Our Harrisburg correspondent links this Hick nan and Forney Convention with an extensive Douglas movement for the next Presidency. There is something in it, and this New Orleans anti-administration meeting, under the management of Pierre Soulé, is doubtless a part of the same game. We may also remark that, as if aware of this movement in the South, the Charleston Mercury, the ablest, most consistent and most sagacious of the organs of the Southern fire-eaters, has of late kept up a particularly hot and raking fire against Mr. Douglas and "squatter sovereignty," and against any further recognition by the South of any such principles or representatives of Northern democracy. In fact, the Mercury earnestly recommends the formal reorganization of the Southern democracy as a purely sectional party; and we have no doubt that a very large body of Southern ultras, who believe in the policy of secession and a Southern confederacy, in the revival of the Afri-Our correspondent in Buenos Ayres, writing on | can slave trade, and in the Southern fillbusters' programme of expansion and "manifest destiny, are equally in favor of this proposed Southern sectional party organization.

But there is also a large body of Southern democrats who believe in the Union, and in the strength of the national democratic party to rise from the dust and to recover the ground which it has lost. Among this class of men are many Southern democratic politicians who turn in dismay from the misty mirage of a Southern Confederacy to the inviting odors of the flesh pots of Egypt. With such politicians the available candidate and platform for the democracy in 1860 constitute the first and last considera tion. And thus it is that, to recover their loss footing in the North, these Southern availability men stand ready to recede from the extreme pro-slavery demands of the fire-eaters, and ready to fall back upon Mr. Douglas, "squatter sovereignty" and all. We understand that this is by no means an imaginary picture, but that at this moment a Donglas organization exists from Washington to New Orleans, of a very plausible character, in reference to the Charleston Conven-

Perhaps this thing may partly explain the doleful confession of the Richmond Enquirer that "in more than half the Congressional districts of the South, where vacancies are to be supplied for the next Congress, issues have arisen full of peril to democratic success." What does this mean, explain it as we may, but universal disaffection, divisions and dissolution?

According to this democratic outline, and all the other political signs of the times, we shall have, in 1860, at least four prominent Presidential parties in the field, to wit:-

1. The Northern republican anti-slavery party. 2. The national and union opposition party.

3. The Southern ultra democratic pro-slavery

4. The Douglas democratic "squatter sovereignty" party.

We think it may be very safely assumed. from the strength, spirit and affiliations of this late Convention of the Pennsylvania democratic bolters, that the adherents of Mr. Douglas will persist in their game, and that the result will be a splendid opening for the new Union opposition party in 1860, between the divided ranks of the Southern democracy, and against all the sectional parties and factions in the field. In this view, the hostility which has been disclosed in the American division of the Pennsylvania opposition camp, to the supposed arrangement of fusion between W. H. Seward and Gen. Cameron, should encourage the Americans and old line whigs everywhere to proceed at once to

a separate organization. Mr. Clay was right. We were and "we are in the midst of a mighty revolution." Only look at it. In 1852, the democracy, upon his great

umph which promised at least twenty years of power. In 1854, upon a violation of the westy of 1850, the Northern democratio party suffered the disastrous siege and storming of Sebastopol-In 1856, the party was saved from annihilation onl through the personal popularity of Mr. Bu-chanan. In 1859, in abandoning the safe anchor-age of his administration, the party has gone to wreck and ruin. Thus, for the present, we have nothing to stand by except the administration; and for the succession we can discover, North and South, nothing but the elements of an impending revolution. This revolution may be peaceable and beneficent, or it may be bloody, terrible and disastrous. But will it be prace or war? Between the opposing sectional parties and factions of the hour, we appeal to the sober and sensible masses of the American people to decide.

THE SICKLES CASE.—The second we very important trial is over, and there is still no ned ate prospect of its conclusion When the cause was commenced there was a general impression that its hearing would be concluded in a week or ten days, and that it was pre-judged to a great extent. But we find, on the contrary, that every step is closely contested by coun on both sides. Indeed, so strong is the personal feeling, that counsel of proverbial coolness have lost their tempers and engaged in bitter wordy wars, bardly suited, as the Court remarked, to the dignity of the profession. It must be re-membered, however, that the case is rather a remarkable one in its personal aspects. A new District Attorney is trying a lawyer for killing another lawyer, and he the predecessor of the prosecutor. The Washington lawyers are straining every nerve to justify the memory of their former confrère; while the New York lawyers are the intimate personal friends of the prisoner at the bar. So, for the last three or four days, the trial has been one of skill between the lawyers, while the Court, jury, prisoner, and, indeed, the country at large, look on the proceedings a the audience in a gymnasium might regard a lengthened contest between eminent masters of the fence. From the questions of law and fact already raised the case has assumed an aspect of the deepest importance. It is so regarded throughout the Union, and both lawyer and layman are deeply interested in the precedents which it will establish. We should not be surprised to see new evidence introduced and new issues raised; so that the trial might last two weeks longer.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY OF THE PEOPLE BY THE LEGISLATURE-VETO OF A BAD BILL BY THE GOVERNOR .- A bill to raise by taxation \$200,000 voted by the Legislature to the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad has just passed the Legislature. It is one of the greatest outrages ever committed on victimized people. As far as the morality of the act is concerned, as well might members of the Legislature band together to commit highway robbery, taking the purse of any individual they met at night on some lonely road, as thus to vote money out of the pockets of the people to a private corporation without value received. This railroad is a money speculation, like any other commercial transaction, and those who embarked in it assumed the risk of loss for the hope of gain. If they fail, that is their concern. and the people are not to make up their losses out of their hard earnings. Several years ago a sum of three millions was voted to the Eric Railroad Company by our benevolent Legislature, so generous about what is not its own. Then the bad precedent was established, and where the infamy is to end we really do not know. In the infancy of a State it may be good policy to encourage, by judicious grants of public land, new roads which would not otherwise be undertaken, and the State thus receives valuable consideration in the end. But let this be done fairly beforehand, and not afterwards, to indemnify speculators for their failures. The New York, however, is not in the predicament of an undeveloped State. It is thickly populated, and it is perhaps the State in the Union. therefore not even a plausible pretext for this plunder of the people. The State Legislature of New York has inaugurated a system of robbery and wrong without a parallel in any country enjoying a free constitution and the right of selfgovernment. The question with it is no longer. is anything right or just or constitutional, but can it be forced through by votes, no matter how corrupt or flagitious it may be? Yesterday the Governor, very much to his credit, vetoed this robbing bill. The Assembly again attempted to pass it over the veto by a two-third vote, but in this it failed, the vote being only 47 to 42. We hail this triumph over corruption.

THAT LETTER OF EDWARD BATES.-We publish to-day the letter of Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri, to the "Old Line Whig" General Committee of this city. It is an "old line whig" manifesto, from beginning to end, and, but for its unjust charges and denunciations against Mr. Buchanan's administration, would be entitled to the distinction of a calm, dispassionate and statesmanlike letter. "But," says Mr. Bates, in speaking of the administration of Mr. Buchanan, "having emptied the treasury which he found full, and living precariously upon borrowed money, he now demands of Congress to trust to his unchecked discretion the war power, the purse and sword."

This is what Mr. Bates says; but he knows, or ought to know, that while the revulsion of 1857for which Mr. Buchanan cannot be held responsible-reduced the treasury receipts some twenty odd millions a year, the Utah rebellion, the Kansas imbroglio, and other legacies from Mr. Buchanan's predecessors—Fillmore and Pierce—increased the treasury expenditures to the extent of many millions. With regard to the "war power," the President has never asked Congress to trust it to "his unchecked discretion;" but he expressly asked it, with such restrictions as Congress might think proper to make. Mr. Bates is regarded as a no-party man, and as a high toned statesman of the "old line whig" order; but it appears, from these unfair accusations of his against an honest administra tion, that even he is swift to sink the impartial justice of the statesman in the tricks of the stump politician, when invoked by a partisan

"ALLEGED DISSENSIONS." - One of our Washington democratic organs is out with a long article on the "alleged dissensions in the democratic party," in which it is declared that "the democracy of Pennsylvania are not, and will not be divided." Glad to hear it. We had supposed that, looking to the election results of last October, and this convention of the bolters of April, there must be some trouble in the camp. But if the democratic party "is not, and will not be divided," we must conclude that it has been compromise measures on slavery, secured a tri- strangely frittered away.

SIGNS OF ANOTHER FINANCIAL INFLATION.—In round numbers, six millions of experts from New York, exclusive of specie, against twenty millions of imports, indicate a very high pressure of importations. It is an increase for the month of nine millions of imports, against an increase of a little over a half a million of exports as con pared with the month of March, 1858. We are going ahead, at this rate, under a great spread of anvess; and there may be danger in it. The rights and the sounds of renewed prosperity come in from every side. We seem to be entering upon the flush times of 1853. But let all parties concerned remember the revulsion of 1857 old rules and regulations of banks, bankrupts, corporations, trade, &c., still exist. Congress has neglected those general reforms, checks and balances in our financial and commercial affairs so estat stly recommended by Mr. Buchanan; so bat the same wide margin remains for inflations, speculations, peculations, &c., which brought on the late collapse. "Caution is the parent of safety." Let us not be carried headlong into another explosion.

PROGRESS OF THE CENTRAL PARK.—We are glad to announce that the work on the Park is progressing with commendable rapidity. What is called by the suggestive name of the Ramble, and which is a circuitous path encircling the Park and intended for pedestrians, has already been finished. The drives are in so forward a state that some of them will be finished in early summer, and all will be done by September, when the fashionable people will be returning from the water ing places. Then the glories of Newport, the fascinations of Saratoga, or the more quiet charms of smaller, but not less agreeable retreats, will pale before the brilliancy of our Park, with its splendid equipages and crowds of equestrians and pedestrians. In September and October our climate is delicious, and the Park will add another metropolitan attraction to those which already tempt our Southern visiters to linger here until late in the autumn. As a place of recrea tion for a population always overworked, physi cally and mentally, the value of the Park can hardly be overrated, and every one will join with us 'n our extreme satisfaction at the prompt manner in which the work is being carried for ward.

This is Pa'm Sunday, being the Sunday next before Easter. It is the anniversary of the day on which Chris went out to meet him, bearing branches of palm in the hands, strewing them in the way, and crying "Hosann hands, strewing them in the way, and crying "Hosanna! blessed is the King of Israel, that cometh in the name of the Lord." The day used to be celebrated very much among the churches, and is still partially kept, particularly in Catholic countries. It is observed by Catholics in the United States. The palm tree does not exist in Europe, nor in this latitude of America; and box, fir, pine, yew, cedar, cypress, willow and other trees are substituted. In Lendon willow is chiefly sold for "palm" for this festival, because at this season it is almost the only tree in bloom. Formerly the box tree was also much used as a substitue. Coles in his "Adam in Eden"

this festival, because at this season it is almost the only tree in bloom. Formerly the box tree was also much used as a substitue. Coles in his "Adam in Eden" says, in speaking of the willow:—"The blossoms come forth before any leaves appear, and are in their most flourishing estate usually before Easter, divers gathering them to deck up their houses on Palm Sunday, and therefore the said flowers are called Palme." Newton, in his Herbal for the Bible, published 1887, after mentioning that the box-tree and the palm were often confounded, says: "This error grew at the first for that the common people in some countries used to deck their church with the boughs and branches thereof (the box-tree) on the Sunday next before Easter, commonly called faim Sunday; for at that time of the year all other trees for the mest part are not blown or bloomed."

It is still customary in England for the boys to go out and gather slips of willow at this time, and it is called going a paiming. The willow is sold for a whole week previous to Faim Sunday in the streets of London for palm, the purchaser often not knowing the difference between it and the genuine palm tree.

The palm is one of the most celebrated brees mentioned in the Bible, and one of the most beautiful in the vegetable kingdom. The trunk is not solid, hice other trees, but is filled with pith, around which is a tough bark. To this bark the leaves are closely joined, but rise erect in the centre, and after they are advanced above the sheath, or old leaf, that surrounds them, they expand very wide on every side of the stem, and as the closer leaf decays, the stalk advances in height. The leaves grow six or eight feet long, are very broad when spread out, and are used in the East for covering the tops of houses and similar purposes. The fruit is called the "date," and grows below the leaves, in clusters. One tree bears from 300 to 400 pounds of dates. A considerable part of the inbabitants of Fegpt, Arabia and Fersia subsist on the fruit of the palm, and numerous are t nal in its youth, and is thus said to be a fit emblem of the resurrection. The same word in the Greek, ph/mis, means both a palm and the fabled bird, the phoenix, which is said to rise again from its own ashes. The palm was used both by Jews and Gentiles as the emblem of victory, and was carried in religious ceremonies. Plutarch and Aulus Gellius tell us the reason why it was borne as an

and was carried in religious ceremonies. Plutarch and Aulus Gellius tell un the reacon why it was borne as an embiem of victory is from the nature of the tree, which so strongly resists pressure. John, the writer of the Apecaly pee, or Revelation, describes the multitude of the Apecaly pee, or Revelation, describes the multitude of the Apecaly pee, or Revelation, describes the multitude of the Apecaly pee, or Revelation, describes the multitude of the Apecaly pee, or Revelation, describes the writer of the Apecaly pee, or Revelation, describes the writer of the Apecaly pee, or Revelation, and bearing palms in their hasds—denoting their victory over death and the grave.

On Paim Sunday, the Catholic priest blesses the "palm," or rather, its substitute—calling it palm, and sprinkles it with hely water. The people bring home branches of it, and place it in their houses as a preservative against evil. Some of them may be seen wearing smail piecos in their hats. The ashes used on Ash Wednesday—the first day of Lent—are made by burning the palm blessed on the Palm Sunday of the preceding year.

The ceremony of bearing palms in procession on Palm Sunday was retained by the Church of England in Great Fritain after other ceremonies were dropped, and was one of those which Henry VIII, in 1636, declared should not be cast away. It was, however, discontinued in the year 1548. In the ritual of the Anglican Church, as well as in that of the Episcopal Church in this country, there is a special service for Palm Sunday. The Russians, of the Greek Church, have a very solemn procession on Palm Sunday. Formerly there were processions in Catholic countries, is which a wooden ass, fixed on wheels, was drawn through the streets, and branches of the so called palm strewn before it. These continue no longer, but the blessing of the palm, &c., still continues. In parts of England, Palm Sunday is called "Fig Sunday," and great quantities of figs are eaten on that day, just as the "pascn" eggs are eaten on Easter Sunday.

Personal Intelligence.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Prensays that rumors are affeat in Washington that one or more of the counsel for Mr. Sickles intend calling out Mr. Jould, the prosecuting attorney, for certain personal remarks made by that gentleman in the course of the trial on Threads. rscay.

The President has recognized Charles W. Borup as Vice Consul of Denmark for the State of Minnesota, to reside at

Consul of Penmark for the State of Minnesota, to reside at St. Paul.

Hon. John Letcher, of Va., Hon. J. R. Wortendyke, N. J., Hon. G. H. Pendieton, Ohio, Colonel Be Russey, Colonel Huger, U. S. A., and Captain A. B. Dyer, do., were in Washington on Wednesday.

The commission of Commodore Charles Stewart, under the act of Congress constituting him Senior Flag Officer of the United States Navy, is now in course of preparation, it is said, and will soon be delivered to him. The effect of this act will be to place Commodore Stewart at the head of the active list of naval officers, and give him an honorary grade preceding that of all other captains in the service, even those who, like himself, have served nor than twenty years under a captain's commission, and are entitled to wear their flag at the foremast.

ARRIVALS.

From Callao, in the ship Princess—Mrs Richard Bears servant and child
From Landou, in the ship President Fillmore—Hy Fleming,
Sr, Hy Fleming, Jr.

From Londou, in the ship President Fillmore—Hy Fleming, Sr, Hy Fleming, Jr.

DEPARTURES.

For Bremen, via Southampton, in steamship New York—Hon R Schleiden, Minister Resident of Bremen, Washington, D C, A J sander and lady, Brooklyn, L I; Miss Osroline Coloy, Charlestown, Mass, Mrs & Schutch, Havans, Mrs We Hermann and child. Hamilton, C W; Mrs Reimers, Mrs Linnermann, child and nurse, Mr L Huesamann, lady and four children, all of Roboken, N J; Mrs Phillip Martin, Hamilton, C W; Mrs Robert Fletmann, Both of New York, Mr Phineas Burgese, Brooklyn, L I; Mr F E Hagemeyer, New York, Mr G Heggers, Forio Pitta, Mr F Hoose, Jr. H Reckingel, Joseph Schomn, Adward Schut, Hr F Hoose, Jr. H Reckingel, Joseph Schomn, Adward Schut, Hr Hoose, Jr. H Reckingel, Joseph Schomn, Adward Schut, Art Hamilton, C W; Mrs Holley, Mrs G O Stenz, child and nurse; Mrs Lans Burghard and two Children, Mrs Lans Reckingen Der Schutz, Jacob France, Louisville, Ky; Mrs G O Stenz, child and nurse; Mrs Lans Berthe, Indian and three children, New York; Jean Leartrae, Indian and Hare children, Williamsburg, I. I; Ferd Hergert, G Reimjer, New York; Leopold Rhie, Mexico; Jacob Mayer, Milwankie, C W Hagesziek, Garmarville, Jows: Franz Vok Newark N J; 9-L Wollyen, Philadelphia, Jacques Falonjat, Jean Vigney, Joan Jowich, Schutz, Jacob Schenkold, August Lauterjung, Richard Rogels, Chicago; Wm Vorder Hake, 8-l Louis; Hi Von Swieten, Havana, Mrs M Blister and two sons, Philadelphia, Wrs Emilie Kagela and owich, Pietro Mandieh, California, G Zesnol, NY, Chas Valoton, Jady and three Children, Reckundt, My Lear Leartrae, My Lear Leartrae, My Lear Leartrae, My Leartrae, My Lear Leartrae, My Leartrae, My Leartrae, Leartrae, My Leartrae, My Leartrae, My Leartrae, My Leartrae, My Leartrae, My Leartrae, My

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

Our Special Washington Despatch. TROUBLES WITH NICARAGUA AND WHAT THE GOVERNMENT WILL DO ABOUT THEM, ETC.

from Nicaragus, as reported. The Nisaraguan Minister received a treaty yesterday, which is not the Cass-Yrisarri treaty, but one similar to that negotiated lately by Sir Gore Ouseley. It is nearly certain no such treaty will be accepted by our government, who have only its insist on what they want and it must be theirs.

General Lamar is expected here by the next steamer, when the government will decide on its final action and carry it out inexerably.

Washington, April 16, 1859.

The modified Cass-Yrisarri treaty was to day communicated to the government by the Nicaraguan Minister.

A treaty has been concluded with a delegation of the Minnebago Indians, now in the city, by the terms of which each head of a family of the tribe is entitled to eighty acres of the Winnebago reservation in Minnesota. The remainder of the tract is to be sold for their bonelit, and applied to their moral and industrial improvement.

Surveyon Gilchrist has been ordered to duty as Flori Surgeon Gilchrist has been ordered to duty as Floei Surgeon for the East India squadron; Assistant Surgeon Hay to the steamer Hartford; and Passed Assistant Surgeon Gilliam and Surgeon Maulsby to the Pacific squadron.

Non-Arrival of the Europ BANDY HOOK, April 17-12:30 A. M.

There are as yet ac signs of the steamship Europa, now due off this point, with Liverpool dates of the 2d inst, Wind N. W. Westher clear.

Additional from Mexico.

New Orleans papers of the 11th contain the details of the news by the Tennessee. The liberal army, thirteen thousand strong, nearly surrounded the city of Mexico, and had succeeded in cutting off supplies, provisions and water. A capitulation is expected soon to take place; if not, a great battle is anticipated, both armies being reinforced. The liberals are confident of success. The whole country is in a deplorable condition.

Decision in the Echo Slave Case.

Charlemon, April 16, 1859.

The case of the slaver Echo was decided to-day. Verilot—not guilty.

Affairs in New Mexico.

St. Lous, April 16, 1859.

The Santa Fe^{*}mail for the 27th reached Independence this evening. The store of Garland & Co., sutfore, at Fort Stanton, had been destroyed by fire; loss \$17,000. The transportation of the California nail via the 35th parallel, has been suspended in consequence of the interference of Indians. It was understood that Lieat. Beale had turned back, but the cause of his doing so was unknown.

Movements of Col. Lockridge,
New ORLEANS, April 16, 1859.
Col. Lockridge, in consequence of Gen. Twiggs' procise
mation, has supended operations until he learns the in
tentions of the government in relation to the Arizona expedition. His agent has gone to Washington.

Minister Forsyth and the Administration.

Mr. John Forsyth, in declining a complimentary dinner tendered to him at Columbus, says the government had no Mexican policy, and, while tacitly approving his course in Mexico, superseded him quietly. He is very severe on the administration. He goes to Mobile to assume the editorial chair of the Register.

Burder and Mail Robbery.

Brantword, C. W., April 16, 1859.

Three negroes and one white man have been arrested for the murder and mail robbery on Thursday night, but rothing conclusive as yet has been proved against them. The notorious Townsend, alias McHonry, was seen recently, and it is thought likely that he is the murderer.

Accident to the Steamer Georges Creek.

BAITMORE, April 16, 1859.
The steamer Georges Creek, from New York, broke her crank pin on Thursday night. She was towed up to day, disabled, from Point Lookout, by the steamer Locust Point, of the same line. Meeting of Shoe Dealers and Manufac

A large meeting of shoe dealers and manufacturers was held last evening at the Shoe and Leather Exchange, and after discussion, a committee of nine was appointed to confer with the New York dealers, with a view of pro-curing a more accurate inspection of sole leather

The Nova Scotia Legislature,
HALIPAX, April 16, 1859.
The Legislature was prorogued yesterday. The Gove nor's speech was brief and unimportant. The proclam tion dissolves the Assembly, and orders a general election of the proclam tion of the proclam tion dissolves the Assembly, and orders a general election of the proclam tion of the proclam ti

Sale of Oil at New Bedford. New Benford, New Benford, April 16, 1869.

Geo. A. Bourne sold at auction to-day the crew's share of the cargo of the whaleship Frances Henrietta, consisting of 11,700 gallons of whale oil at 47c. a 47%c., and 5,000 pounds bone at 75c., cash.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movemen The United States mail steamship Nashville, Captain Murray, from New York, arrived here at three o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

Markets.

Flour dull: superfine \$6 12\(\) a \$6 59. Wheat dull: sales 3,000 bushels. at \$1 50 a \$1 60 for red, and \$1 60 a \$1 60 for white. Coru dull: sales 2,000 bushels, at \$65. a \$7c. for yellow. Whiskey steady.

Military Affairs.
THE SEVENTH REGIMENT DEALL AT THE FASHION COURSE, L. I.

This event, which will take place some time during the nteresting military displays ever witnessed on this continent. It is expected that the National Guard will parade nine hundred muskets, accompanied by their mammoth band. The following are the movements to be executed on the occasion:—1. March in column. 2. Into line, faced the rear-form the column in march. 3. Break from to the rear—form the column in march. 3. Break from the order of battle into column, and move forward without halting. 4. Forming the column into line of battle without halting. 5. Breaking to the rear into column. 6. Countermarch. 7. Forming divisions. 8. Closing on mass. 9. Countermarch—the column closed on mass. 10. Changing direction by the right flank. 11. Peoploying on the first division. 12. Forming square from line of battle. 13. Firings in square by file and by rank. 14. Forming column. 15. Marching in retreat. 16. Marching in square, 17. Forming square, and the firings. 18. Advance. 17. Forming square, and the firings. 18. Advancing in square, successively by the first, second, third and fourth front—that and fire. 19. Reducing square. 20. Advancing in line of battle.

THE OLD GUARD. The ex-officers of the National Guard have issued a call for a meeting, on the 21st inst., for the purpose of orga-nizing a battalion of the "Old Guard." Among the callers of the meeting are Charles Roome, Esq., President of the Manhattan Gas Company; James D. Wilson, Esq., formerly president of one of our, leading banks; Colonel Llaus W.
Stovens, Captain John H. Brower, Captain Philetus Holt
Asher Taylor, Esq., Secretary of the Market Insurance
Company; Col. Washington Vermilyea, Col. E. F. Back
house, Col. George S. Waters, Col. Bremner, Col. John M.
Callin, Major Thomas Morton, Capt. Wright Conger, Capt.
Cyrus Lourel.

THE HIGHLAND REGIMENT. Colonel McLeay, acting commandant of the new High-land regiment, received information on Saturday from In-spector General Geo. F. Sherman that he would inspect the regiment on the 28th inst., preparatory to their being mustered into the State service. Colonel McLesy has la-bored long and assiduously to accomplish this object, and finally, after many delays, it will be cheering to know that his efforts have been crowned with success.

The Fifth regiment, Col. Schwarzwaelder, will parade to norrow, fully armed and equipped (without overcoats) in commemoration of the birthday of the illustrious Jei ferson. The regimental line will be formed in Lafayett place, right resting on Fourth street, at one o'clock P. M. PARADE OF THE SCOTT LIFE GUARD.

The Scott Life Guard, Capt. J. H. Hobart Ward, accord passed by Shelton's cornet band, will also parade to mor row, to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Cerro

City Politics.

ELECTION OF TAMMANY BACHEMS.

The Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, met at the Westchester House, corner of Broome street and the Bowery, at half past seven o'clock last night-Isaac V Fowler in the chair.

The committee appointed at the last meeting of the so

ciety to nominate officers for the society for the cusning year reported the following persons as their nominees: year reported the following persons as their nominees:
For Sachems—Jonathan Trotter, John Kelly, Wilson
mail, Nelson J. Waterburg, Thos. J. Barr, Honry Van
derwater, Richard B. Connolly, Douglas Taylor, Joseph O.
Haidwin, Wm. Miner, Joan Wheeler, James Murphy,
Thomas Wheelan.
Secretary—Casper C. Childs.
Treasure—Josiah W. Brown.
Sagamere—George S. Meserve.
Wishenke—Stephen C. Guryes.
The society unanimously adopted the report of the Nominating Committee, and then adjustmed to meet at Tam
many Hall on Monday evening, at half-past seven o dock,
to elect officers for the society for the ensuing year.

NORTH CAROLINA TORACCO.—The Winston (N. C.) Sentinel says that the farmers in that region are turning their attention to the cultivation of tobacco much more than heretofore, and that they will have a large quantity

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

No Time Fixed for the Adjournment of the Legislature.

MORE VETOES FROM THE GOVERNOR

No Definite Action on the City Charter

or Tax Levy. SENATOR SPINOLA STILL IN CUSTODY.

ALBANY, April 16, 1850. Senator Spinola still remains in custody of the Serge at-Arms, and is absent from his seat. An effort of Sen Soan to settle the matter having failed, the minority will

make no further move, leaving it with the majority we nake no further move, leaving it with the majority to act, if they desire to bring the matter up.

The Governor has signed the following bills:—The Instructed Asylum bill; the One and One-eighth Mill Tax bill; the bill giving notaries the power of commissioners of deeds. The Atlantic street Tunnel bill is not yet signed.

The Governor has vetoed the Albany and Susquehamma Railroad bill.

The Governor has vetoed the bill to provide for the payment of the interest on the Canal Co

the determinent of the Legulature, but from the best le-gal advice he has no doubt of his constitutional power to sign them after the adjournment, at least for ten days. The Governor has signed the Harlem Railroad bill. The report in a New York morning paper that Senators Mather and Ely were put under arrest is entirely without

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, April 16, 1850.

The bill to amend the Fire Insurance law was reported unfavorably, and the report agreed to.

The Committee of Conference on the Assembly amendment to the constitution, so as to allow the passage of a more stringent Registry law, reported that the House ought to recode. The report was laid on the table.

Resolutions repealing the appointment of commissioners to examine public accounts were passed.

The New York Tax bill passed by twenty to seven, with amendments inserting \$250,000 appropriation for the Commissioners of Record, \$850,000 for the Lowber and other judgments, and a prevision authorizing and empowering any member of the old police force to have and maintain action against the Mayor, Aldormen and Communalty of the city of New York for salary.

A concurrent resolution was adopted to adjourn at ten o'clock to night, and ordered to be transmitted immediately to the Assembly.

The consideration of the Supply bill was resumed, and twenty thousand dollars for expenses of the Commissioners of Pilots inserted.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate completed the Supply bill in Committee of the Whole, and the bill was then passed by 22 to 6.

pany.

To provide for the opening of certain streets is
Brooklyn.

For the protection of deer and other game.

To incorporate the Abysinian Saptist church in Net
York.

To amond the act relating to dividends to stockholders a academies, and the distribution of the public fands to

To reduce the width of River street, Brooklyn.
A rocess was then taken.

EVENING SESSION.

HILLS PASSED.

pany.

A message was received from the Assembly informing the Senate that the House had passed the Canal Draft La-

A message was received from the Assembly informing the Senate that the House had passed the Canal Draft Laterest bill over the Governor's veto.

Mr. Ams supported the bill, and while giving the Governor the credit of honesty of purpose, argued in favor of the constitutionality of the canal debt and the payment of the interest thereon.

Mr. Diven congravulated the State on the Roman firmness of the Governor, and argued against the constitutionality of the debt. These drafts have been issued in the very face of the constitution, which has been trampled wantonly under foot. The officers who had issued them bad volated the highest law of the State, and the beat thing now to be done is to ray off that debt. He did not desire to pass any law which would induce the holders of these drafts to vote against the proposition to impose a tax for the payment of this debt. He would vote to sustain the Governor.

At eleven o'clock the debate was progressing, the Senate having voted down a resolution to adjourn.

The prospect is almost certain of the bill being lost and the veto sustained.

ALBANT, April 16, 1859. Several attempts were made to take up the Appropria-tion bill, but they failed by a fair attendance in the flouse. Votes show 94 to 100 members present.

A bill in relation to the New York Protestant Sol

passed.

Mr. Andres moved to take up the bill to repeal the charter of the People's Loan and Relief Company. Carried, and the bill passed by 76 to 2.

The courtesies of the floor were extended to Mr. Richard Cobden, at present in this city. He occupied a seat by the side of the Speaker during a portion of the morning reason. The Governor has just sent in, with his veto, the bill for the pay of interest on the Canal Commissioners' drafts. The House sustained the veto on the Albany and

The Governor has just sent in, with his veto, the bill for the pay of interest on the Canal Commissioners' drafts. The House sestained the veto on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bill.

The Governor's veto to the bill for the payment of the interest on the Canal Commissioner's drafts was taken up, the question being "Shall the bill pass, despite the veto of the Governor's"

Mr. Miller spoke in favor of passing the bill over the voto. No constitutional question was involved. It was a mere question of expediency. If the value of the drafts detoriated by failure or the bill a loss of seven to ten per cest will fall on the men who have carried the amounts for which the drafts were given. He did not think the representatives of the people were simply the abject slaves of the Executive, and while he respected the Governor he would not in this instance sustais him.

Mr. Scoleffen sail an act similar to this received almost the unanimous vote of the democrats last winter. The State owed the money to those to whom the erafts were issued, and had no money to pay them. No honest man would refuse to pay interest in title circumstances. He argued at length in favor of the bill.

Mr. HITCHINSON bad supported the bill, now vetood, with the perfect assurance of the constitutionality of its views. Deliberate consideration had been given to the bill before. Its passage, and no hasty action of the Legislature could be charged in reference to it. He held it was not sufficient justification for the veto, because the Executive deemed the bill unwise and impolitic. No one man should set up his individual opinion against the opinions of the whole Legislature, as that was going beyond the legitumate prerogative of the officer ciethed with the veto power. He did not believe the constitutional argument of the Governor sound on the question of right. There was no doubt the holders of the drafts were entitled to the interest. The State was enjoying the results of the ornarily labora, and should not withhold the interest on their honest

EVENING SESSION.

The bill to amend the Code of Proceedure was passed.

Another veto came from the Governor on the bill extend the charter of the Port Byron and Conquest Tur

Dike Company.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole of the Senate's amendments to the General Appropriate bill.

The entire session was consumed in debate, and at half-past ten o'clock the House adjourned till Monday, at 9 o'clock A. M.

There is a good prospect for another week's session.

There is a good prospect for another week's session.

Williamsburg Caty News.

SENDOR CLARGE AGAINST A BOND STREET ONLYST.—On Friday morning a widow lady, named Edney Lyone, residing, at 248 South Second street, made complem before Justice Fox that on the 22d of February last one Dr. E. Wilson, residing at 31 Bond street, N. Y., perpetrated an outrage upon her in the front parlor of her own residence, 248 South Second street. A warrant was issued and Dr. Wilson arrested, and yesterday brought before Justice For reasonsation. The complainant not being able to stated, the examination was put off entil Friday next. The defendant denies the charge. It appears that she has frequently visated him professionally at 31 Bond street, and, after a time, he accepted an invitation to vielt her such the house, on which occasion she alleges the outrage was committed.